

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SERPENT HUNTING.

AN ADVENTURE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Business connected rather with pleasure than profit kept me roaming for some months among the West India Islands, that land of magnificence and discomfit: and from all that I had heard there, and more particularly from what came under my own observation, I can truly affirm that to Europeans in general it is a land replete with novelty and interest, and to writers both of fiction and truth, a field in which they may reap an abundant harvest of reputation. At length found myself at Barbadoes, without any fixed resolution either to return or proceed farther on in my wanderings. In such a wavering and unsettled state of mind, a little matter will sometimes turn the scale. I had carried a letter to a gentleman of the Island, with whom I formed a most agreeable acquaintance; and in consequence of the description it gave me of the coast of South America, I was induced to form the resolution of visiting at least a part of that country before I should think of bending my course homewards. Being furnished by him with letters to one or two individuals who might be of service to me, I took a passage in a ship bound to Demerara, and after a voyage in no degree remarkable for shortness or novelty, I landed there in safety. I will not stop here to describe all I saw, suffice it to say, that having viewed all I considered worthy of being noticed, I set off across the country to deliver one of the letters I carried with me to a gentleman from whose attention and knowledge I had been assured I should obtain much information. After a journey of some days, I reached the place: and considering that I had been previously an utter stranger, I was received with a degree of warmth and kindness I could scarcely have anticipated.—The state or rather plantation, on which I had been so kindly invited to take up my residence for some time, and where I had resolved to spend a few weeks in examining the local scenery and curiosities, lay upon the banks of a river that comes down from the mountains of Guiana. Mr. Heinault (the proprietor) although the superintendence of his estate occupied a great part of his time, contrived to devote no inconsiderable portion of it to my amusement. Accompanied by a couple of servants, and Cesar, a shrewd and active negro who held the post of *huster* (a personage not only useful, but even necessary to those who reside on colonial estates distant from any town, as many of the delicacies of the table are furnished by him,) we made frequent excursions up the country, and committed occasionally sad havoc with the quadrapeds and feathered tribes with which that region abounds. At other times we manned a couple of canoes, and descending the river, we employed ourselves in fishing excursions, or in taking a shot at such birds as unfortunately for themselves came within range of our pieces. These who are acquainted with the general appearance and topography of the northern coast of South America, know well that from the flatness of the country as it approaches the sea, many rivers of considerable magnitude divide themselves into numerous streams or canals, before mingling their waters with those of the ocean. The deltas or islands formed by these streams are sometimes of great extent, consisting, like most of the coast, of marshy or savannah land, partly bare, and partly overrun by tall reeds and canes, or other aquatic plants. In the thick and almost impervious recesses of these, reptiles of various kinds often find a retreat, from which they occasionally emerge in search of their prey. The streams are in many places frequented by aquatic birds of the most variegated and beautiful plumage, and the waters afford several kinds of fish, which from their delicacy and flavor, amply repay the labor employed in taking them.

I had been informed, both by Mr. Heinault and Cesar, that serpents of great size had been frequently seen by them crossing the lagoons from one island to another, and that by great exertion, and not without difficulty, they had succeeded in destroying a few. I confess I had been for some time anxious to discover one of these reptiles; not that I wished a close connection with it—far from it. The little I had seen of them had given me no aversion to them, and this feeling was much heightened by the numerous stories I had heard of their fearful powers of destruction and degradation. I had no objections, however, to view one at a distance, “dragging its slow trembling length along.” But in all our excursions nothing of this kind was to be seen, and I had begun to conceive some latent suspicion that Mr. Heinault and Cesar had a little exaggerated the number and size of the reptiles they had seen and destroyed. But an adventure soon after befel me, which made me entirely change my opinion of their veracity, and convinced me that their account rather fell short of than exceeded the truth. Occasionally, when pressing business detained Mr. Heinault at his plantation, or called him to a distance, and when I found time hang heavy upon my hands, Cesar was

always willing to volunteer his services as my guide and assistant in any ramble which I wished to undertake; and a clever and active fellow I indeed found him. He was a capital shot, and unequalled in the success with which he contrived to hook his fish when not one would look at the bait belonging to another.

One day, about two or three weeks after my arrival, Mr. Heinault informed me that he was under the necessity of going to a plantation distant about ten miles, and as the way lay partly through the woods, and trackless savannahs, he was obliged to take Cesar with him, he being the only one on the estate who had a thorough knowledge of the way, and who, from his dexterity and address, proved a useful and agreeable attendant. He added, that he should be back early the afternoon, and that if I wished to take a stroll, or go on the water, any of the rest of his people should be at my disposal. After Mr. Heinault had rode away, I strolled about the plantation an hour or two, looking at every thing to amuse myself; but getting terribly wearied with doing nothing, I told one of the people to get the lines ready, for it was my intention to go out a fishing for some time, the day being rather warm and sultry for enjoying a shooting excursion. These being soon ready, I likewise sent for my gun, and declining the offer made to attend me I pushed out into the stream, and dropped slowly down the river. The current being very slow, I was a long while in reaching the place where the river branches off into a number of streams. I guided my canoe into one of those in which I had formerly been along with Cesar, and where our sport had been very good. The stream in general was not above eighteen or twenty feet wide. I “paddled my light canoe” up and down this, trying to get a shot at some of the beautiful birds which often frequent these lagoons. But the birds were scarce and shy. Fatigued with this unsuccessful sport, I set the lines, and paddled about for some time, I drew them up; but whether they had not been baited as well as Cesar used to do it, or whether the fish were as shy as the birds, I cannot tell; but after a few trials I got tired of this sport likewise. Thinking I would be more successful elsewhere, I proceeded about a quarter of a mile farther down, and set the lines. By this time the day had become exceedingly sultry and oppressive. Seeing there was no prospect of a shot, I took off my stockings and shoes, and bathed my feet in the water, and, working my canoe to the other side, I laid my gun ready loaded for a shot upon the benches, and stretched myself alongside of it, wanting till it was time to draw the lines which I had set. In this position I fell asleep, overcome, as I suppose by the heat of the day, and the fatigue I had undergone.

I know not how long I may have slept; but I was roused from my slumber by a curious sensation, as if some animal were licking my foot. In that state of half sleep, I was immediately aware of being noticed, I set off across the country to deliver one of the letters I carried with me to a gentleman from whose attention and knowledge I had been assured I should obtain much information. After a journey of some days, I reached the place: and considering that I had been previously an utter stranger, I was received with a degree of warmth and kindness I could scarcely have anticipated.—The state or rather plantation, on which I had been so kindly invited to take up my residence for some time, and where I had resolved to spend a few weeks in examining the local scenery and curiosities, lay upon the banks of a river that comes down from the mountains of Guiana. Mr. Heinault (the proprietor) although the superintendence of his estate occupied a great part of his time, contrived to devote no inconsiderable portion of it to my amusement. Accompanied by a couple of servants, and Cesar, a shrewd and active negro who held the post of *huster* (a personage not only useful, but even necessary to those who reside on colonial estates distant from any town, as many of the delicacies of the table are furnished by him,) we made frequent excursions up the country, and committed occasionally sad havoc with the quadrapeds and feathered tribes with which that region abounds. At other times we manned a couple of canoes, and descending the river, we employed ourselves in fishing excursions, or in taking a shot at such birds as unfortunately for themselves came within range of our pieces. These who are acquainted with the general appearance and topography of the northern coast of South America, know well that from the flatness of the country as it approaches the sea, many rivers of considerable magnitude divide themselves into numerous streams or canals, before mingling their waters with those of the ocean. The deltas or islands formed by these streams are sometimes of great extent, consisting, like most of the coast, of marshy or savannah land, partly bare, and partly overrun by tall reeds and canes, or other aquatic plants. In the thick and almost impervious recesses of these, reptiles of various kinds often find a retreat, from which they occasionally emerge in search of their prey. The streams are in many places frequented by aquatic birds of the most variegated and beautiful plumage, and the waters afford several kinds of fish, which from their delicacy and flavor, amply repay the labor employed in taking them.

As I went up the stream with all the velocity I could impart to the canoe, I heard the reeds, among which the animal was apparently taking refuge, crashing under its weight. I never once thought of the lines I had left; but hurrying as fast as the canoe would go through the water, I was not long in reaching the landing place before Mr. Heinault's house. Hastily mooring the canoe, I jumped ashore, and hurried up to the house where I found Mr. Heinault, who had just arrived. You may be certain I lost no time in communicating to him the almost miraculous escape I had made, and the wound I had inflicted on the animal. “In that case,” said he, “it cannot escape; we must immediately go in search of it;” and instantly summoning Cesar, he told him to get the gun ready, and to bring two of his followers with him. “If you choose to assist us in finishing the adventure you have begun, and to have a second encounter with your novel antagonist, we shall show you some of the best and most dangerous sport our country affords.” I protested that nothing was farther from my intention than staying behind, and added, that had not my shot been expended, we should not have parted on so easy terms. “In general,” said he, “it is very dangerous to attack them at close quarters after being wounded, as they become extremely infuriated; and there are not wanting instances in which life has been sacrificed by doing so. But we now take such precaution in approaching them, that it is next to impossible that any accident can happen.” Just as he finished

saying this, Cesar reappeared, himself armed with the club one of those who followed him carrying a weapon of the same kind, while the other was armed with a weapon similar to a bill hook. This Mr. Heinault told me, was to clear a road among the reeds, if the animal should have retreated among them; the club being reckoned the best instrument for a close encounter. We were soon seated in the canoes, and glided down the stream as fast as a couple of pairs of brawny arms could urge us. In a short time we reached the spot where my adventure had happened. The small part of the bank not covered with reeds, bore, from its sanguine hue, evident proof that the wound the animal had received could not have been slight. Exactly opposite this, the reeds were crushed and broken, and a sort of passage was formed among them so wide, that a man could with little difficulty enter. Mr. Heinault commanded a halt, to see that the arms were in proper order. All being right, we listened attentively in order to hear if there was any noise which might direct us to our enemy. No sound however, was heard. One of the negroes entered first, clearing with his bill hook whatever obstructed our way. He was followed by Mr. Heinault and me, with our guns; while Cesar and his fellow servant brought up the rear. The reeds were in general nearly double our height, and at the same time pretty close. However, we easily made our way through them, partly assisted by the track which the serpent had evidently made.

We had penetrated, I should suppose, about thirty yards, when the fellow who was in advance gave the alarm that we were close upon the animal. Mr. Heinault ordered him behind, and, advancing along with me, we saw through the reeds part of the body of the monster coiled up and part of it stretched out; but owing to their thickness its head was invisible. Disturbed, and apparently irritated by our approach, it appeared from its movements, about to turn and assault us. We had our guns ready, and just as we caught a glimpse of his head, we fired, both of us almost at the same moment. From the obstructions of the reeds, all our shot could not have taken effect; but what did take effect, seemed to be sufficient; for it fell, hissing, and rolling itself into a variety of contortions. Even yet it was dangerous to approach it. But Cesar, who seemed to possess a great deal of coolness and audacity, motioning his master and me not to fire again in the direction of the animal, forced a way through the reeds at one side, and, making a kind of circuit, came in before it, and succeeded in hitting it in a violent blow, which completely stunned it; and a few repetitions of this gave us the victory. We could now examine the creature with safety. We found that a good part of our shot had lodged about its head and neck, and would probably have proved fatal to it, even if we had left it to its fate. I confess it was not without a shudder that I handled and examined it, when I thought how easily I had escaped from furnishing it with a meal.

We set ourselves to work, and not without difficulty did we succeed in dragging the huge carcass to the edge of the stream, and in embarking it in one of the canoes to which it formed a pretty fair loading. It was not far from sunset when the expedition landed on the bank near Mr. Heinault's house. He soon got sufficient assistance in conveying the carcass up, and in depositing it in a place of safety. On measuring it, we found it to be nearly 40 feet in length, and of proportionate thickness. Mr. Heinault informed me that it was the largest he had seen killed, although he had often seen others under circumstances which convinced him that they must have been of a far greater size.

It was not until I was seated at a late dinner, that I felt myself a little overcome with the usual exertion I had undergone on so sultry and oppressive a day. But as the evening wore on, I completely recovered; and never did I recollect spending a more agreeable one. The adventure however and the consciousness of my escape, must have been deeply impressed upon my mind; for during some months after, I often started from my sleep with the cold sweat upon my brow, imagining myself crushed and expiring in the embrace of a horrid reptile.

A Hopeful Youth.—“Zephaniah,” asked a country schoolmaster the other day, as he was interrogating a scholar concerning the names of the sovereigns of the various kingdoms throughout the world, “can you tell me who is the emperor of Russia?”

“Wigtoina,” was the reply.

“And who is the Bey of Algiers?”

“Thunder and Mars,” cried the astonished boy, grinning from ear to ear. “I've heard tell of the day of Judgment, the Thanksgiving day, and the day of Pentecost, but I'm durned if I ever heard tell of the day of Algiers a-store.”

Legislative Anecdote.—One sultry afternoon, in the month of June, while the congregated wisdom of New Hampshire were assembled at the Capitol, an honest member of the House, who had been reluctantly summoned to the scene of his duties from the dinner table, where he had been freely indulging, stretched himself out on one of the seats, and was quietly enjoying a nap, when one of the “sovereign people,” who had seated himself in the gallery to overlook his servants, happened to observe the aforesaid member in this recumbent position, and without ceremony hawled out: “Hello, master! you man that's napping on the bench there, the State don't pay you two dollars a day for sleeping. I can tell ye. So wake up!” By the time the above speech, which was delivered in no ordinary tone of voice, was concluded, the House was in a roar—the speaker arose frightened half out of his wits—and the Speaker ordered the galleries to be cleared.

“Several times we have buckled on our armor and entered the field under the banner of Henry Clay; but the campaigns have always been unsuccessful”—*Boston Courier*.

And always will be; better go for a better man.—*Bay State Democrat*.

“Bob, I understand you are on cruise after Dick to cowhide him.”

“Yes—I am off on a whaling expedition.”

MR. RHODES,

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Launch of his first Ship.—We spent the evening with our kind, agreeable companion, Mr. Rhodes.—As a specimen of our countrymen, Mr. Rhodes is an interesting object to every American who visits Constantinople. He, a self-made man, and though now basking in the sunshine of wealth and royal favor, retains a delightful and unaffected simplicity, which reminds us of much home, that it is a pleasure to be with him. It is singular how much energy of mind will accomplish. Mr. Rhodes was born and lived in Rhode Island until he was fourteen years of age, and had only the advantage of a country education, under a master who had kept the same village school for twenty-eight years, without adding or changing any of his ideas; but his pupil had a natural taste for mathematics and mechanics, and overcame all obstacles. He is now most respectable of beings, a scientific mechanician. Mr. Rhodes accompanied Mr. Eckford from New York to Constantinople, and engaged with him in the service of the Sultan. But Mr. Eckford had not completed one vessel when he suddenly died, and the whole business devolved upon Mr. Rhodes, who determined to go away as soon as the vessel was finished, but he received such offers as induced him to remain.

The first ship launched by the American architect presented a scene of general interest. The Sultan, who takes particular pride in his navy, came down to the ship-yard and had his silken tent spread; while the Captain-Pacha, attended by two or three hundred men provided with rope, made ready to draw the vessel, *a Turk*, into the water.

“What are you going to do?” said Mr. Rhodes.

“To help you,” answered the Turk.

“But I do not want any help,” said Mr. Rhodes with surprise.

The Turk started.—Mr. Rhodes gave his orders—the supporters were cut away, and in an instant the noble vessel tracked the waves with fire. The Sultan sprang up, clapped his hands and cried, “*Mashallah!*” wonderful! It was a miracle. Such a thing was never before seen in Turkey. This will give some idea of how little the Turks know of the reduction of *manum labores*. The next day, Mr. Rhodes was very busy in the ship-yard; had off his coat, his sleeves were rolled, and his dress all bearded with paint; a man came to him saying the Captain-Pacha wanted him in a great hurry. He immediately stepped into a boat and was removed off to the palace.

The Pacha met him, saying, “The Sultan wishes to see you.”

“But I have no coat on,” said Mr. Rhodes.

“I cannot help that, his sublime highness waits,” replied the Pacha.

So poor Mr. Rhodes was ushered into the royal presence in the most uncouth array. His first salam was accompanied by an apology for his dress. “I do not want your clothes, but you,” said the Sultan. From that day, however, have fallen thick upon our countrymen. The Sultan once proposed to make him, instead of master of the arsenal, construct a general of the empire—the highest dignity he could bestow upon him in his line of business. A Pacha was sent to inform him of the honor intended him.

“I cannot accept it,” was Mr. Rhodes' reply.

“But the Sultan wishes to honor you.”

“I know that,” continued Mr. Rhodes; “but now I am a private man, and can mind my own business till *spiritual habitation* my own *spiritual habitation*, when I have no more care.”

“It will cost me my life to tell the Sultan you refuse him,” said the poor Pacha, turning white.

They consulted about and discussed the subject for three days; at length, as the Pacha could not prevail, he ventured to tell his despotic highness what Mr. Rhodes said. The reply was, “very well,” and the subject was dropped—but not the Sultan's more substantial favors. Mr. Rhodes showed me some rich shawls and splendid jewels which had been sent as presents to him; and he is provided with a princely establishment. His luxuriant eastern halls are open to the many American travellers who visit the city; and to all he shows the kindest attention. I examined many of his drawings and models for ship building, and became quite interested in the science.—*Southern Literary Messenger*.

An editor out West, in giving an account of the bursting of the boiler and blowing up of a steam-boat while racing, says that “every soul on board was more or less injured; also a large number of cattle and hogs and the Captain of the boat.”

Religious Zeal.—A schoolmaster in the country advertises that he will keep a Sunday school twice a week—Tuesdays and Saturdays.

A gentleman was waked in the night and told that his wife was dead. He turned round, drew the coverlet closer, pulled down his night cap, and muttered, as he went to sleep again, “Ah! how grieved I shall be in the morning.”

Wit.—Dr. Hemmick being one day in conversation with Earl Couthon, was asked by his lordship to define Wit. “Wit,” replied the learned doctor, “is like what a person would be, given by your lordship to your number servant—a good thing well applied.”

The Linden, La. Gazette says that a Mr. Stimpson killed a large male panther, about thirty miles from that place, whilst travelling in the Ha Springs in Arkansas. The panther endeavoured to spring upon him from a tree by the roadside, but missed his mark, when Mr. Stimpson dismounted, and with a bowie knife slew his adversary after a hard fought battle.

Dr. Burney, who wrote the celebrated anagram on Lord Nelson, after his victory of the Nile, “*Nelson est à Nelson*,” (Victory to Nelson,) was shortly after a visit to his lordship at his beautiful villa, at Mortons. From his usual absence of mind, he forgot to put a napkin into his pocket-handkerchief, and consequently borrowed one of his lordship's. Previously to his returning to res, he sat down to study, as was his common practice, and was shortly after alarmed by finding the napkin in flames; he immediately collected the burning remains, and returned them to his lordship, with the following lines:

“Take your napkin cap again, my good lord I desire, I would not detain it a minute; What belongs to a Nelson wherever there's fire, Is sure to be instantly in it.”

L——— was notorious for his disregard of the laws of meum and tuum; even when in comparatively opulent circumstances he never paid anything without the intervention of John Doe and Richard Roe. A friend once endeavoured to persuade him of the folly as well as injustice of this. “Sir,” said L., with Johnsonian gravity, “whether a man owe anything or not is a matter of opinion no man can possibly be a judge in his own cause

therefore no sensible man should pay any thing without taking the opinion of twelve indifferent persons upon the merits of the case.”

A Difference.—

VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives.

I return the bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to extend for a limited period, the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," with the following objections:

It suspends—in other words, abrogates for the time, the provision of the act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act. The only ground on which this departure from the solemn adjustment of a great question, seems to have been regarded as expedient, is the alleged necessity of establishing by legislative enactment rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports after the 30th of June, according to the home valuation; and yet the Bill expressly provides that, "if before the first of August, there be no further legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed." In other words, that the act of 1833, imperfect as it is considered, shall in that case continue to be, and to be enforced as law, under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had prescribed, or that enabled the Executive Department to prescribe for that purpose—leaving the supposed claim in the Revenue laws just as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny, that additional legislation upon the subject is very desirable—on the contrary, the necessity as well as difficulty of establishing uniformly in the appropriate acts to be made in conformity with the true intention of that act, was brought to the notice of Congress in my message to Congress at the opening of its present session. But however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the Executive in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to apprehend in its express will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the Bill in question, with my present views of its character and effects. The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

That act was passed under peculiar circumstances to which it is not necessary that I should do more than briefly allude. Whatever may be in theory its character, I have always regarded it as fulfilling the highest moral obligation. It has now existed for nine years, unchanged in any essential particular, with as general acquiescence, it is believed, of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has ensured to it the repose which always flows from truly wise and moderate counsels—so repose the more striking because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims in express terms the principle which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation, founded on a false basis, and pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides, "that duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government." It is, therefore, in the power of Congress to lay duties, as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the Government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833. I do not doubt that the necessities of the Government do *require* an increase of the tariff of *disbursements* above as well as below that rate. Congress may so discriminate as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burdens which it is compelled to impose upon the people for the purposes of Government productive of a double benefit. This, most of the reasonable opponents of protective duties soon willing to concede; and if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy in the persuasion that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principle of the statute in question. The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country, and making them, in the highest sense of the term, of national concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country, in the introduction of harmony among all its parts and all its several interests. The same rate of imports and no more, as will most surely re-establish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability, which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence, and the many other benefits, that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the public lands as an indispensable condition. This measure is, in my judgment, called for by a large number if not a great majority of the people of the United States—by the state of the public credit and finances—by the critical posture of our various foreign relations—and above all by that most sacred of all duties, public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, couples it inseparably with the certainty that it shall cease at 1st. In case of war, 2d. As soon and so long as the rate of duties shall for any reason whatever be raised above twenty per cent., nothing can be more clear, express and imperative, than this language.

It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the Treasury was known to exist and means taken to supply it by loan when the act was passed. It is true that a loan was authorized at the same session, during which the District law was passed, but the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly taken up by capitalists, and speedily reimbursed by a country, assured as they hoped soon to enjoy an increasing prosperity. The very terms of the loan, making it redeemable in three years, demonstrate this beyond all doubt. Who at that time foresaw or imagined the present gravity of the actual state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace, while all the other great powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to bungle in the money market for a paltry sum, not equal to one year's revenue on her economical system? If the distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms, but by universal consent, in case of war, wherein are the actual exigencies of the country or the moral obligation to provide for them less under present circumstances, than they could be were we actually involved in a war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs to see that such a state

of things so humiliating and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable. Much less excusable should we be in parting with any portion of our unavailable means, at least, until the demands of the Treasury were fully supplied. But besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable, that the Distribution Act could not have become a law without the guarantee in the proviso of the act itself.

This connexion, thus meant to be inseparable, is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833, and September, 1831, by suspending the first, and rendering, for a time, the last inoperative. Duties above twenty per cent are proposed to be levied, and yet the *proviso* in the Distribution Act is disregarded—the proceeds of the salaries are to be distributed on the first of August—so that while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed twenty per cent, no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month, opens the way to its total abandonment. If such is not meant, why postpone at all—why not let the distribution take place on the first of July, if the law so directs, (which however, is regarded as questionable) but why have omitted the provision to that effect? Is it for the accommodation of the Treasury? I see no reason to believe that the Treasury will be in better condition to meet the payment on the first of August, than on the first of July. The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the first day of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding twenty per cent up to that day, and directs it to be made on the first of August next. It seems to me very clear, that this construction is equally erroneous and dangerous, as it would divert from the Treasury a fund, sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above twenty per cent, being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed only as a temporary measure, and thus a temporary measure, passed for the convenience of Congress, is made to affect the vital principle of an important act. If the proviso of the act of September 1831, can be suspended for the whole period of a temporary law, why not for the whole period of a permanent law? A doubt may well entertain in fact, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied and gone. Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough in it to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and so solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis, and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so resolute, if adhered to, with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or captious interpretation.

In discharging the high duty thus imposed on me by the Constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures of a constitutional character, which in its wisdom it may judge necessary and proper to establish the credit of the Government. I believe that, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being restored to the Treasury, or more properly speaking, the *proviso* of the act of September, 1831, being permitted to remain in full force, a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which will be in full force, a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which will afford ample protection, and infuse new life into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for such legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.

No changes, eh!—A prominent Whig from St. Louis was in this town a few days since, and in speaking on the subject of the approaching elections, said—He thought the vote between Henry and Morehead would be nearly the same as that between Saunders and Morehead;—though some changes had taken place. He knew electors who had deserted Whiggery and would vote the Democratic ticket this year—he did not think the change could be greater than this. What does the *Register* think of that? No changes, eh? When you can get a Whig leader to admit that he *knows* of eleven changes against his party, the actual number may readily be set down at ten to one that number; and where would this place Whiggery in this State!—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

NUTS FOR THE WHIGS.

As the Register has returned to its old mode of appropriating for the White House, we log to a *few large items* for the benefit of his "candidates for the Legislature." The "Whigs" promised a reduction of the expenditures to 13 millions. How far they have reduced their promise will be seen from the following:

The expenditures for the year 1841, Secretary of the Treasury's Report,

For 1841, \$32,925,010.79

Being nearly 29 millions, annually, more than the promised reduction. So much for the *large items*. We promise to furnish the Register with *small items* for his friends, hereafter. Wait for the present only one:

\$25,000, to pay the *Pease of the Widow of* WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON!—*N. G. Standard.*

No *Hope*—Mr. Clay appears to have given up all hope, although he has a great desire, for the Presidency. In his letter to his neighbors he says: "I have seen enough of the uncertainty of public affairs and of the vicissitudes of human life, to restrain me from placing any sanguine hopes upon such an event as that to which you so kindly alluded"—*Baltimore Republican.*

The *President*—The people of Mississippi are getting in earnest about the Presidency. Public meetings have been held of late and Mr. Calhoun nominated. He appears to be rapidly concentrating upon himself the hopes and wishes of the Democratic party there. At the same time we expect to see that they are not disposed to make do otherwise than to nominate a candidate a cause for contention and blood. The *Mobile Ledger*, a neutral paper, speaking of a recent publication urging Mr. Calhoun as the candidate of the Democratic party, considers his chances not so good as Mr. Van Buren's.

And the very reason why they are so, is his best recommendation to the honor, which his friends desire for him. Mr. Calhoun is too marked a man; he has too little of the bunting of the practical politician, and his devotion to the South, has been so consistent and influential, as to render it difficult to bring the great body of the North to his support. Neither ability nor devotion to the public

good is sufficient in these days to make a man President."

Nevertheless we may hope that his many virtues and his great talents will not be so insuperable an objection to him as the *Ledger* anticipates. But let time decide.—*Charleston Mercury.*

From the *Globe*.

FEDERALISM COMPLETING ITS CYCLE.

The planets do not more regularly obey the laws of their motion than parties. Where military rule is not rough, society naturally divides into two great classes—our living by its work, the other by its wits. The same course which these parties have run in England for centuries, is in progress here. A minute observer will easily discover—in running over our recent history, and comparing it with what has occurred in England—analogies which show that the two classes of tax eaters and tax-payers which, under various modifying circumstances, have continually kept up the strife of parties there, are the same that bring the political struggles here. The church establishment is one machine of extortion which afflicts the people of England, and sustains their oppressors, from which our Constitution has delivered us. But we have monopolies, paper money, Government debt, and stocks, and all the other machinery by which the labor of the producing class is drawn from them, and turned over to enrich the non-producers, and growing more rapidly than they ever did in England.

The seed of this noxious crop of rank weeds—destined to eat out the root of the earth—everybody knows was sown by Gen. Hamilton, who admired England's corrupt Government, and honestly believed that the masses never could be governed unless they were artfully stripped of their earnings, kept down by burdens, subjected by hard ships, and tamed and corrupted occasionally by small allowances, as gifts, from the cribs they had filled. He introduced the funding system, by the assumption of State debts; followed it up by a Bank and the paper-money system; and thus he supported by a tariff for protection, and the adjunct of corrupt distribution in one form or another, to drain the Treasury, and spread Government influence. The genius of Mr. Jefferson, and the patriotism of the party he embodied, have held in check the progress of this mighty scene of aristocratic power; and General Jackson seemed to have arisen fortunately to crush it forever, when the nation was almost betrayed by leaders who had belonged to the Jeffersonian school, and who still professed to adhere to its principles. But no sooner was the way blocked by the veto of President Jackson to the further progress of the system in the Government of the Union, than it was transferred to the States, by the avarice and over active politicians of the Federal class. Banks sprung up in every State, like mushroom, Internal Improvements were spread like network in all quarters, and debts were heaped up by the millions, and stocks provided to gamble in by every interest of the country, to doubtful or captious interpretation.

In discharging the high duty thus imposed on me by the Constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures of a constitutional character, which in its wisdom it may judge necessary and proper to establish the credit of the Government. I believe that, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being restored to the Treasury, or more properly speaking, the *proviso* of the act of September, 1831, being permitted to remain in full force, a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which will afford ample protection, and infuse new life into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for such legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.

The public will remember that, on Mr. Webster's return from England, the Federal journals broached this matter. It was met at the three half in Congress, by Mr. Grundy's report; and the leaders of the party concluded that it was not safe to make this a public issue during the pendency of the hard-cider campaign. But no sooner was the way blocked by the veto of President Jackson to the further progress of the system in the Government of the Union, than it was transferred to the States, by the avarice and over active politicians of the Federal class. Banks sprung up in every State, like mushroom, Internal Improvements were spread like network in all quarters, and debts were heaped up by the millions, and stocks provided to gamble in by every interest of the country, to doubtful or captious interpretation.

The money article of the New York *Herald* brings up this subject with some interesting reminiscences, which we think the Democratic party should treasure up for use in the approaching controversy.

From the *New York Herald*.

This question, which agitated Congress in the spring of 1840, has been at rest now two years. The opposition was thrown out in February, 1840, but the storm of indignation with which it was received from all quarters, convinced its authors that the time, at least, was not ripe for it. So great was the unpopularity of the measure, that Daniel Webster, esp. was forced to decline its existence. Mr. Calhoun, on the 5th of February, in a speech on Mr. Grundy's report in relation to the assumption of State debts, remarked as follows:

"When I have heard it asserted, again and again, in this discussion, that this report was unanswerable, that there was no one in favor of the assumption of State debts, and that the resolutions were mere idle abstract negations, of no sort of consequence, I could not but act myself, all this time, so why this deep exertion?—why this ardent zeal to make a national issue—an, above all, why the great anxiety to avoid a direct vote on the resolutions?—To these inquiries I could find but one answer—and that is, *desire* as you may, there to, in reality, at the bottom, a *deep and abiding passion*. Yes, there is such a question. The scheme of assuming the debts of the States that, when it became necessary, to rate the duties above 20 per cent, it should be imperative. In the short space of six months, that contingency occurs; and then, with recklessness and unprincipled assurance, the condition, instead of being complied with, is repealed. The unyielding sternness of the President, in the exercise of the constitutional veto, alone saved the country from the disgrace of such legislative want of faith. And yet even stockholders wonder that the Federal Government has no credit in the market. Of what use is it that Congress applies funds to a certain purpose by law, if they are in the habit of superseding the application by another law, soon after it is made? The last law authorized was to be paid, principal and interest, out of the receipts of the customs. The Government has two revenues—the lands and the customs; having appropriated the latter to redeem the debts, the next thing done is tacitly to abolish the laws for the collection of the customs, unless the President will consent to give away entirely the revenues of the lands. Leading members then declare exultingly in their places, that there is no law for the collection of a dollar of revenue; and yet they have a law pending negotiation, which depends upon those revenues for its redemption. Is it matter of surprise, under such circumstances, that that law cannot be sold, or that all stocks should fall back upon the market, under such accumulating discredit?

From the *Marion (Ala.) Herald*.

THE NEXT P. P. R. S. D.

The professions of the Democratic Party have ever been—devotion to principle, not to men—and in their conduct they have been directed by a desire to select such men as would best serve the interests of the great body of the people. With this excellent rule to direct us, time perhaps, and a further development of circumstances would enable us, better to select the individual who shall be our next candidate for the Presidency than we could do at present. We have many men in our ranks of established ability and tried integrity, who could discharge well the duties of the office. When there are so many whose claims are high, it is, at this distant day, difficult to weigh with sufficient accuracy, those minor circumstances which will determine in favor of any particular one. We differ from our adversaries in many material points, but in none more than this, that the objects of the whole Democratic party, are the same, every where. In voting for any one, therefore, we do not vote with eyes blindfolded, but with the confiding certainty that our views will be sustained. This fact gives play for various minor considerations, which otherwise would be kept far in the background. Local and personal preferences will therefore be present to the people several prominent names, from which they can make a wise and judicious choice.

Michigan gave a Whig majority in 1839. In 1840, the Democrats elected their candidate for Governor by 190 votes over the regularly nominated Federal candidate, and also more than two thirds of both branches of the Legislature.

In 1840, New York gave the Whigs a majority of 13,293. In 1841, the Democrats earned the State by nearly 15,000 in *Joint*—electing two thirds of the members of the Legislature.

The Whig majority in New Jersey in 1840 was 2,317. In 1841, the Democrats had a majority in the popular vote of the State of more than 1,000.

Pennsylvania gave the Whigs a majority in 1840 of 3,418. In 1841, the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by 20,000 majority, and a large majority of Democrats was elected to the Legislature.

The Whigs in 1840 had a majority in Maryland of 4,774. In 1841, the Democrats elected a Governor by 6,000 majority, and also a majority of the members of the Legislature.

In 1840, the Whigs had a majority in the Virginia Legislature. In 1841, the Democrats elected a majority of *forty two* on joint ballot.

Georgia gave a Whig majority in 1840 of \$340. In 1841, the Democrats elected their Governor by a majority of 4,500, and a majority of 26 in the Legislature on joint ballot.

Otis gave a Whig majority of 23,375 in 1840. In 1841, the Democrats redeemed the State and elected a majority in each branch of the Legislature.

Indiana gave a Whig majority of 13,698 in 1840. In 1841, the Democrats swept the State and elected a majority in each branch of the Legislature.

Michigan gave a Whig majority in 1840 of 1,805. In 1841, the Democrats swept the State by the election of an entire Democratic Legislature, with the exception of four members.

The city of New Orleans in 1840 gave a Whig majority of 1,000, and in 1841, a Democratic Mayor was elected by 265 majority.

In Tennessee, Kentucky, Vermont, and other states in which in gave large Whig majorities, the Democratic vote has so increased, as, in some of them, to almost insure the future triumph of our principles.

These are FACTS that cannot be disputed; and what do they proclaim? Why, that the people have found on the base deceptions practiced upon them by the Whig leaders in 1840; and having been led away in the ranks of the Federalists, they are determined to get out as quick as possible.

Yes, a mighty revolution has swept over the land since 1840, and its march is yet onward.

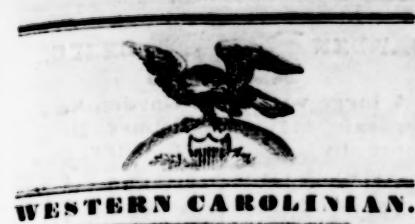
Voters of North Carolina! What say you to these evidences of awakened patriotism? Will you bring to your bosoms the deceivers of 1840, when your brethren in all other portions of the Union are turning from them with loathing and indignation? Is the land of Maga forsaken her attachment to tea principles, and earnestly fallen in love with the advocates of a consolidated Government, high taxes and monopolies? We can't believe it!

Awake, then, Democrats of North Carolina! Take courage from the brilliant success of your political brethren in other States, and let us resolve that our State, too, SHALL be redeemed.—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

The Great Handing.—Mr. Clay's great speech at the Lexington barbican is pronounced by the New York Tribune as "one of the ablest and most powerful efforts of this great orator and statesman." As a specimen of the *eloquence and dignity* of the Presidential aspirant, we give the following extract:

"As for Captain Tyler, he is a man—a man snap—a flash in the pan; pick your Whig flint, and try your rules again."

In the expression of his opinions, neither wavering nor shrinking from any responsibility—by his principles he was elected, with whom he



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
CALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, July 15, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination,
FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
Of Cumberland.

Democratic Republican Candidates.

We are authorized to announce JOHN FRALEY Esq., a candidate to represent the Counties of Rowan and Davie in the Senate, and JESSE A. CLEMENT Esq. as a candidate to represent these Counties in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Davidson County.—The Republicans of this County have brought out Dr. WM. R. HOLY for the Senate, and Col. SAM'L HARGRAVE and Col. JNO. M. SMITH for the Commons.

Stick a pin here—Messrs. Whigs.
The Whig Central Committee of North Carolina, in 1840, issued an Address to the people of North Carolina, and sent forth thousands of copies throughout the State. On the 15th and 16th pages of this Address these worthies arraign Mr. Van Buren for not exercising his VETO power to check the extravagant appropriations voted by the body of the Federalists in Congress, and passed by their votes.

Read what they said:
"But say his friends—"He did not make the appropriations." *But where is his Veto?* If he could not Veto one part of a Bill and approve another, why did he not send the whole back to the House, and let the responsibility rest upon its shoulders?"

Here we see Mr. Van Buren condemned and strongly censured by these Whigs in 1840, for not exercising the VETO, and now in 1842 we see the same immaculate set denouncing Tyler for exercising the VETO?—Nay, they are even threatening to break up the Constitution because this power stands in the way of their high handed measures.

What shameless inconsistency is here!

But see again:
In 1840, the Central Committee told the people on the 16th page of their Address that Gen. Harrison was in favor of leaving the Compromise Act undisturbed. Here are their words:

He considers that the Tariff Compromise should remain undisturbed."

Now this same party in Congress has passed a bill to break up this Compromise, and are trying every day to violate it still more grossly both in time and spirit; and when Mr. Tyler exercises his power of Veto to preserve it, they yell out that he is a traitor—*if Judas*—*Benedict Arnold*. Will the basest men of North Carolina be deceived by such baseless fraud and glaring hypocrisy? We shall see.

THE DEMOCRATS—and—THE BANKS.
The Federal Whig papers in this State, and particularly the Raleigh Register, labor greatly to justify their devotion to Banks upon the ground that some years ago, before the operation and effects of the Banking system were so well understood as at present, some of the Democrats voted for and supported Banks. Now, let this be admitted for their gratification,—grant that in past years some of the Democrats did go for Banks, and what of it? This is no part of the question at issue. The question is:—who now goes for the Bank system after we have seen its curse, and felt its great evils? We answer, nobody, but the votaries of Whiggery.

As soon as the Democrats saw the evil influence of these institutions, they at once abandoned them and now they go against them, but not so the Federal Whigs;—they still hold to them, and boast their *consistency in error*. One of the principles of the Democratic party is, whenever any thing is found to be wrong, unjust, or oppressive, to abandon it, but it seems the worse a thing proves to be, the stronger Whiggery sticks to it;—they never retreat;—they persist in their evil way. Let the people decide which party acts most wisely in this particular.

North Carolina is liable for more than One Million of Dollars.

A writer in the Standard over the signature of "Cumberland" has proven beyond all possibility of dispute that our State is bound as security for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and for the Wilmington Railroad, for over *One million of Dollars*, and it is further shown that the meet of this debt, if not every dollar of it, will fall on the people of North Carolina.

The facts are these:
The State endorsed bonds for the Wilmington Railroad Company to the amount of *three hundred thousand dollars*.

The State by act of Assembly in 1838, endorsed Bonds for the Raleigh Railroad to the amount of *half a million of dollars*, the Company giving no security. Again, in 1840, that is, the last session, the Legislature endorsed for the Raleigh Railroad to the amount of *three hundred thousand more*.

The State is bound for more than one million of dollars for these roads, when in point of actual value and profit, neither of them is worth anything. The probability is, that the State will have the whole to pay, and the people will be taxed to raise the money.

Now, whose doings are these—Whigs or Democrats? The Journals of the two sessions will show that it was the work of the Whigs.

The last loan or guarantee of *three hundred*

thousand dollars was urged on the Legislature by Governor Morehead, and it was voted for by Mr. Roblin and Dr. Williams, now two of the Whig candidates before the people of Rowan and Davie.

TAXES or TAXES—WHO PAYS THEM?

The Tariff always acts as a double tax,—that is, it not only raises the price of all foreign articles imported, but it raises the price of all articles manufactured by our own factories. There is, however, this difference: The tax laid on the Foreign article goes to the Government;—the tax laid on the Domestic article goes to the Manufacturer, while all comes out of the pockets of the people.

Let us look at facts, and see how this thing works:

It appears from a Document laid before Congress and printed by its order, that:

The aggregate value of Domestic manufactures in 1840, was *35 million of dollars*, \$258,000,000 It also appears that *94 million* of dollars is the value of the Foreign articles upon which the Whigs propose to raise a revenue of *27 million* of dollars by the Tariff, \$84,000,000.

Now mark the two amounts above, and here is the true question for the people to cipher out: If the new Tariff on 94 millions worth of Foreign articles will give the Government *27 millions* of dollars revenue—how much will the Tariff on 358 millions of Domestic manufactures put into the pockets of the American manufacturer? Nearly four times *27 millions*! The tax paid to the Government is a mere fractional part—a trifle, compared to what the People will have to pay to the Factory gentlemen. Is it any wonder then that they go for a high Protective Tariff?

The last number of the New York MIRROR contains a splendid steel plate engraving of the battle of Bunker's Hill, with a chart, and interesting descriptive account.

Flagrant inconsistency of Henry Clay.

On the 12th of February, 1833, Mr. Clay delivered his introductory speech in favor of the *Compromise Act*. In this speech he not only argued that the *protection* under it to the manufacturers, would be ample, but that the Act would be considered as a solemn *Treaty of Peace* that no man might dare to disturb.

Here are his own words. He said:

"What man who is entitled to deserve the character of an American Statesman, would stand up in his place in either House of Congress, and disown this Treaty of peace and amity?"

Who could imagine after such language as this, that this same man Henry Clay would be the very first to "stand up in his place" in Congress, and propose not only to "disturb," but to violate this Compromise? Yet such is even the fact. He has done it.

And now this same Henry Clay is proclaimed to be the *Whig candidate* for next President, and John M. Morehead is advocating his claims before the people of North Carolina.

Changing names again.—It is curious what a propensity the Federalists have to *change their names*. When they took the name of *Whig* it was generally believed they would hold on to it for four years at least—but this was all a mistake, already they have spouted that name, and are beginning to throw it off and hunt up a new one. We notice in several of our State papers that they are now trying to get into the way of calling themselves the "Republican Whig party," and the late Clay Whiggery meeting held in New York City actually announced themselves as the "Democratic Republican Whig party." This is tacking on two tails to Whiggery. We shall hear next of—"Democratic Republican State Rights, Loco-foco Whigs."

The Tariff.

Since Mr. Tyler's Veto of the "Little Tariff," the Federalists in Congress have brought forward a full grown big one. The last Globe contains some extracts from the Bill showing its character, and from these it is clearly one of the most infamous, bare-faced schemes for plundering the people that was ever devised by the rapacity of the designing few who will be enriched with the booty. It is no half concealed robbery of the producing classes under the pretense of a Tariff for revenue, but an open system of plunder for the Protection and benefit of the manufacturers. Such a system as the South never can, and never will submit to. We wait to see the bill and report.

TICKETS FOR GOVERNOR.

We shall be able to supply our friends of the Counties around with as many Tickets as they may want. Orders should be sent in early so that the Tickets may be received and properly distributed in time.

The *Veto Message* of Mr. Tyler which we publish to day is a very sound, able document, containing a severe rebuke from their President to the reckless and肆虐的 partisans of Whiggery, who have shown themselves perfectly unhesitating in their readiness to violate not only the solemn compact of the Compromise, but their own proviso which al. passed the plundering Bribery Bill. Mr. Tyler is entitled to thanks and honor for his firmness in maintaining the faith of measures which an unprincipled majority has disregarded and grossly violated.

Adjournment of Congress.—There is as little prospect now of the adjournment of Congress at an early day, as for some time past. Mr. Casey of Ill. lately asked leave to offer a joint resolution fixing on the 18th July for adjournment, but objection being made, a suspension of the rules was moved for the purpose of allowing him to offer the resolution, when the House refused to suspend, by a vote of 80 nays to 75 yeas. It will probably be

late in August before they adjourn, as we see some of the Whigs, in their wrath at the President's late Veto of the little Tariff, swore that they would not adjourn before they passed a regular, thorough-going Protective taxation Bill.

“The Yellow Fever has made its appearance at New Orleans, says a Western paper, though we see no mention of it in the Southern papers.

The Great BEAR in the field again.

The people recollect the great travelling Bear of 1840—the Buckeye Blacksmith, one of the most distinguished itinerant Federal Whig orators in that memorable campaign. He had intended to retire altogether from the field of politics after the Whig triumph, it seems, but some reason or other has brought him forward again. The following letter is, as will be seen, a reply to an invitation to a celebration of the 4th. Read the Bear's testimony touching the Bank question in the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1842,

"COL. SANDY HARRIS—DEAR SIR: I received your letter on behalf of the committee appointed by the friends of Mr. Tyler, inviting me to a festival to be held at McArann's Garden on the 4th of July. Having performed, as I conceived, my duty to the people during the campaign of 1840, I had intended to retire altogether from the field of politics; but recent events have roused me up, and, if they have not brought me back into the field, have at least given me a strong inclination that way.

"They talk about Mr. Tyler's broken pledges. It is a notorious fact, that, during the Presidential canvass, those who took the stump for "Tippecanoe and Tyler," tried to impress upon the people, on all occasions, the fact that the National Bank was not one of the measures before the people. When the opposition cried out "Bank party," we denied it, for one, (and, I believe, others also,) from honest convictions. The people voted the ticket under the impression that Harrison was not a Bank man; they were helped in this belief by his own declarations, and because Mr. Tyler, who was on the ticket with him, was, and always had been, an anti-bank man. So soon, however, as the Whig (or the Clay men) got a majority in Congress, under the popularity of the good old man now gone to heaven, they tried to drag down a bank upon the people; and, when John Tyler voted it, they cried out "broken pledges." They were the pledge-breakers, and acted like the man who, after picking a pocket, cried out "Stop thief!" louder than the rest of the crowd.

"But allow me to thank you for your kindness, and the kindness of those you represent, in inviting me to join you; it would give me great pleasure if I could comply; but I cannot, for the best of reasons in the world. I am already under promise to be at Columbus, Ohio, at the State Convention, upon the 4th; and I start for that place to-morrow. But of this thing, be assured, sir—I go in for John Tyler "tooth and toenails," just so long as he acts as he has done hitherto, and proves himself a representative of the people, and not the tool of a party."

Yours, JOHN W. BEAR."

Beauties of the Bankrupt Law.—A gentleman in one of the Towns of the Western District of Tennessee, writes to the editor of the Nashville Union as follows:

"Crowds of gentlemen of the town, attired in purple and fine linen, have passed through this place as gay as larks in the spring, on their way to the seat of the Federal Court, to pay their creditors with an oath—scarcely a home-made coat is seen among them. One of them in buying an umbrella, tendered an \$100 note in payment. I know of more than one sham sale and fraudulent usurpation which law cannot set."

The New York Herald, some time since contained the following table representing the division of the interests in the United States, as compared with those of Great Britain.

Population and employment of Great Britain and the United States.

Great Britain.	U. States.
Families	Emp. Persons Emp.
951,131	3,717,556
Trade and manufacture, 1,431,873	791,543
Commerce, 117,553	
Mining, 15,205	
All others, 1,018,168	151,928
3,414,173	4,696,407

It will be seen by this statement, that in this country the agriculturalists are to all other interests as three to one, while in Great Britain it is precisely the reverse, they being as one to three.

The Home League, therefore, literally carry out the doctrine of taxing the many for the benefit of the few. Are the nearly *FOUR MILLIONS* of farmers willing to be taxed for the particular benefit of less than *a million* who are engaged in trade and manufactures? *Let the millions answer.*"—*Ex. Paper.*

The Mandamus Act.—This Federal halo is an abomination: it is dead before it is born. The conditional approval of Mr. TYLER, and the action of the New Hampshire and Pennsylvania Legislatures, have deprived it of all life, and most righteously; for it was a most gratuitous and unconstitutional interference with the domestic affairs of the States. The New Hampshire Legislature condemned it almost unanimously, and will proceed to elect members by general ticket. The Pennsylvania Legislature, the moment it met, passed resolutions against it in the House of Representatives; and although that great State will still continue the districts system, it will be with a *protest* against the mandamus, and a declaration in favor of her own will and pleasure. The Governor of Georgia will not call the Legislature together to distract the State, and both parties have nominated full tickets under the existing laws—both parties thereby repudiating the mandamus.

In Missouri, the Democracy have nominated a full ticket under the existing law, and will hold their election in August. Thus far, every Democratic State which has had an opportunity of showing its sentiments, has repudiated the mandamus; and it may now be considered a dead letter on the statute book, to be expunged at the first session of the first Congress under the last census. Even without Mr. Tyler's conditional approval, it was a nullity: with that, it is dead. Every body knows that the President's signature is necessary to the validity of an act of Congress; (save those which are passed by two-thirds;) and in this case, the signature is given with a *proviso* which kills the Act. The President, in the paper officially filed with the act in the Department of State, declares that he only signs it as an advisory act—as an act *advising* the States to distract themselves. Thus, as for an *obligatory* law, he has refused to sign it; and as for the *advice*, it is gratuitous, unasked, and uncalled for; and will find its fate in the application of an old adage, made for the rebuke of self constituted and intrusive counsellors.—*Washington Globe, July 5.*

Adjournment of Congress.—There is as little prospect now of the adjournment of Congress at an early day, as for some time past. Mr. Casey of Ill. lately asked leave to offer a joint resolution fixing on the 18th July for adjournment, but objection being made, a suspension of the rules was moved for the purpose of allowing him to offer the resolution, when the House refused to suspend, by a vote of 80 nays to 75 yeas. It will probably be

Truth and candor in a Whig member of Congress.—Mr. Sprigg, a Whig member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, in the debate upon Mr. Tyler's Tariff Veto, the other day, "made a few remarks censuring the course of the majority of the House, for having brought the country to its present situation. If, as they contended, the present Tariff Laws could not be carried into effect, for want of rules and regulations, why had not the dominant party, with their immense majority in both Houses, made them in the course of a seven months' Session?"

Mr. Sprigg is right. If the wheels of Government are to stop, as our opponents now assert, for want of proper "rules and regulations," the fault unquestionably lies at the door of the majority, who have certainly been in power long enough to have passed "all laws necessary for the public good."—*Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Christian Advocate versus Abolitionism.

Mr. BIRKIN: In looking over one of your late numbers, I find the following caution to which you have given credit:

"Caution.—The N. O. Crescent City notices that the New York *Christian Advocate and Journal*, has lately taken a strong Abolition tone. We have examined into the charge and find it true to the fullest extent. We are glad to see that a correspondent of the *Southern Christian Advocate* has called attention to this fact. That paper has an immense circulation at the South, and is in a position therefore to exert the worst influence. Great numbers of them are taken in Charleston and in other parts of the State. We trust that the Methodist Society here will look to it and make their influence to be felt, if their brethren at the North are bent upon turning the organs of the Church into the vehicles of Abolition, and weapons of a most unholy war upon us."

The above, has reference to the following remark in the *Christian Advocate*: "To our brethren we say, and to all who fear God we say, you are released, to the *Christian Advocate*."

The Slaveholder's Convention has taken off your straight jackets. With an eye single to the glory of God, do you, do duty. The questions which we were told

were dangerous to discuss, are forced upon us by those who conjured us to be silent, for the sake of mercy and humanity. And, with the blessing of God, we will discuss them to the heart's content of the Slaveholder's Convention." But why does Dr. Bard speak thus? We learn that the Legislature of Maryland was in the act of passing an "inhuman" act which caused humanity to blush." The citizens of Baltimore held a meeting, and, "a strong remonstrance was sent to the Legislature; and this remonstrance was advocated by many slaveholders, and some of the deputation appointed to present it were *slaveholders*." But notwithstanding all this, did Dr. Bard intend to dispose of his columns for the discussion of this subject?

Let the following words, which are his own, answer to the question: "The passage quoted from our remarks, by the correspondent of the Southern Christian Advocate, was intended to apply to the matter we had previously referred to, in the same article, namely, the bill before the Legislature of Maryland, together with the motives of those who originated it; and when we promised to discuss the subject to the heart's content of the Slaveholder's Convention, we did not mean we would discuss it in the *Christian Advocate*."

On the contrary, we were

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JULY 15, 1842.

Bacon,	6 a 6	Iron,	4 a 7
Beef,	3 a 4	Lard,	8 a 10
Braudy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 41
Berling,	18 a 23	Rice, (quart)	12 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (long.)	18 a 20
Corn,	30 a 35	Salt, (bu.)	125 a \$1.50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (wick)	375 a \$1.00
Flour,	4 50 a \$5.00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37	Do (cast)	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	121
Do Oil,	90 a \$1	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., JUNE 28, 1842.

Bacon, (scarce)	3	Flour,	500 a \$5.00
Bacon,	5 a 6	Feathers,	37 a 40
Butter,	12 a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 40
Berling,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 46
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a 85
Coffee,	12 a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt, (cask)	25 a 40
Corn, (scarce)	50 a 62	Do (hush)	87 a 81

AT CAMDEN, S. C., JUNE 8, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 6	Cotton,	4 a 81
Bacon,	6 a 9	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	7.00
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Feathers,	37 a 49
Berling,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Molasses,	33 a 49
Coffee,	11 a 15	Oats,	45 a 50

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the year and day on all the important events; and it is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 300 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or reduced by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set speeches* being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the session.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALT'S and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We will be enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional Register, that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the latter purposely for the works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each issue, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called "THE SPECTATOR." They believe that such a publication will not be superfluous. Its plan will be different from that of the papers already established in Washington. It will not give the debates at length, nor present a comprehensive and satisfactory summary of the proceedings in both Houses of Congress, with such comment or remarks as will contribute to their elucidation. Striking or interesting speeches will also be inserted, from time to time, or such extracts therefrom as may be most worthy of attention.

The editorial department will discuss the questions of the day with spirit and with fairness, and in a manner which, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to the popular taste. A familiarity with domestic politics, acquired by a residence at the capitol, and the seclusion of one of them abroad, of similar duration, at an interesting period of European history, have given them some slight advantages for the task proposed. Communication from intelligent sources will also be furnished, and it should be their object to present to their readers that attractive variety, without which the most important topics are apt to pall upon the public mind. Events are constantly occurring at home & abroad, beyond the sphere of mere personal and party politics, attention to which cannot fail to elucidate political questions and promote national interests. Judicial elections from foreign journals, which are not easily available in Washington, continental as well as English, (popular attention in this country being directed too exclusively to the latter,) cannot but interest the inquiring reader, whose liberal curiosity and expansive sympathies extend beyond the confines, however ample, of his own country. Nor will interests and general criticism be neglected, though kept subordinate to the paramount ends of a political journal. In a word, it is the desire of the subscribers to furnish a spirited paper, for which, they are persuaded, peculiar facilities are found at the seat of Government.

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They are fully sensible of the doubts and difficulties which most often attend a novel undertaking of this nature. But one man may succeed, where another has failed; and when one effort has proved abortive, a second may triumph over every obstacle. It has been said, by a wise and a great man, that no human enterprise would be attempted if every object must first be removed. The subscribers have resolved to try, at least; and all they ask of their friends is a kind support of their first and feeble steps. They venture, also, to express a hope that Editors, personally or politically friendly, will give this brief prospectus an insertion; a favor which they will be happy to acknowledge in a suitable manner.

J. L. MARTIN,

Wanted,

THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.

Salisbury, June 3, 1842.

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Arts, Manufactures and Mints,
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By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S.
Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc., N.
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ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO
HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THE CHICORA is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavours to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

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6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

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To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.

March 11, 1842.

DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES & MINTS.

THE patrons of this work are respectively informed, that the undersigned have purchased the entire stock and right of Mr. STENDERLAND, in this work, and will continue its publication every fortnight till completed.—Editors will please notice the change in the advertisements. The terms will be adhered to in all respects as advertised. Please address the subscribers, D. APPLETON & CO., 200 Broadway, N. Y.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
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J. L. MARTIN,

J. HEART,

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The Spectator will be published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, and proportionably for shorter periods, payable invariably in advance; or Five Dollars for two subscriptions, or for two years. It is proposed to issue the first number early in June.

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MESSAGER OF THE SOUTH.

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A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this that The Chicora is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made, so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talents they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the learned author endeavours to accomplish;

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